

## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

Entered at Omaha postoffice as second-class matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Daily Bee (without Sunday), one year, \$1.00  
Daily Bee and Sunday, one year, \$1.50  
DELIVERED BY CARRIER.Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 15c  
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week, 10c  
Evening Bee (with Sunday), per week, 15c  
Sunday Bee, one year, \$1.00  
Saturday Bee, one year, \$1.00  
Address all complaints of irregularity in delivery to City Circulation Department.OFFICES:  
Omaha—The Bee Building,  
South Omaha—Twenty-fourth and N.  
Council Bluffs—15 Scott Street.  
Chicago—154 Marquette Building.  
New York—Rooms 121-122, No. 24 West  
Thirty-third Street.  
Washington—725 Fourteenth Street, N. W.CORRESPONDENCE:  
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.REMITTANCES:  
Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 1-cent stamps received in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchanges, not accepted.STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:  
George B. Tzschuck, treasurer of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1908, was as follows:

1.....	36,000	15.....	35,120
2.....	37,600	16.....	36,200
3.....	37,600	17.....	36,340
4.....	38,000	18.....	36,370
5.....	38,000	19.....	36,000
6.....	38,000	20.....	36,630
7.....	38,000	21.....	36,630
8.....	38,000	22.....	36,630
9.....	38,000	23.....	36,630
10.....	38,000	24.....	36,630
11.....	38,000	25.....	36,630
12.....	38,000	26.....	36,630
13.....	38,000	27.....	36,630
14.....	38,000	28.....	36,630
15.....	38,000	29.....	36,630
16.....	38,000	30.....	36,700

Totals.....3,096,390

Less unsold and returned copies.....5,437

Net total.....3,090,953

Daily average.....36,332

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Treasurer.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1908.

(Seal.) ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Cheer up. The buckwheat crop is said to be the largest on record.

Instead of being apathetic, the campaign has become happythetic.

Mr. Hearst is now headed for the Pacific coast, making a noise like a Standard Oil letter.

Now the foot ball hero can get into the spotlight without stepping on the toes of the base ball fan.

Mr. Bryan refuses to condemn Haskell, and neither is he saying anything against Haskellism.

"Is there any remedy for the Black Hand?" asks the New York Tribune. Yes. Soap, or amputation.

These political letter writers have apparently overlooked the fact that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

The pen is mightier than the sword, and the typewriter has the tongue backed off the board, in this campaign.

"The average blond woman," says a scientist, "has 140,000 hairs on her head." If you don't believe it, count 'em.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma is a strong advocate of prohibition, although he has a record for rushing the can.

Senator Bailey denies the truth of the report that he is going to shake the soil or the oil of Texas from his feet.

The full name of the Standard Oil magnate is John Dustin Archbold, with the accent on the first syllable of the middle name.

Road supervisors are discussing methods of laying the dust while the campaign managers are devising new plans for raising it.

The magazine editors are getting a hint of what they may expect when they begin to pay Mr. Roosevelt \$1 a word for his letters.

Remembering the kind of governor they had, the Oklahoma lawmakers thought it wise to pass a law guaranteeing bank deposits.

It is announced that the champion shot-putter will take the stump for Mr. Bryan, who is more in need just now of a champion shot-catcher.

Governor Haskell says he is willing to rest his case with a jury of newspaper men. He probably has the editorial staff of the Commoner in mind.

While Mr. Bryan was merely an officer in a prairie state regiment, he is reminded that Mr. Roosevelt served an apprenticeship as a Rough Rider.

Norman E. Mack says the president's letters are helping Mr. Bryan. Of course, the president will answer that Mr. Mack and Mr. Bryan are welcome.

It looks as though President Roosevelt had got hold of the tobacco sauce bottle by mistake when he got an idea that ginger was needed in the campaign.

An applicant has been rejected by the enlisting officers of the army because he is too tall. Why not take him and assign him for duty with the balloon corps?

## POLITICS AND A RAINY DAY

The deposit in the savings bank is generally accepted as the result of the "lay-up-something-for-a-rainy-day" spirit that runs through all Anglo-Saxons. There may be other tests of prosperity or profligacy, but when all is said and done the savings banks deposits furnish the real test of whether the people have an income that meets the demands of necessity, with a few tributes to the attractions of luxury, and then leaves something over as a precaution and safeguard against a rainy day. Shrewd politicians in all parties are always anxious and ready with their arguments and platitudes about the savings of the people, and the inferences drawn by them are often, too often, very wide of the mark and in conflict with the facts.

Fortunately, the savings banks accounts are a matter of record and to that extent of value as throwing light upon conditions political under which they have dwindled or waxed prosperous. This record furnishes an eloquent refutation of the democratic claim that the republican protective tariff system works a hardship upon the workman and prevents the rainy-day accumulation. The Statistical Abstract of the United States, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, deals with this savings bank record in a cold-blooded way, just telling the facts and making no deductions and suggesting no inferences.

This statistical abstract shows that the American workmen are greater home owners than the laborers of any other country. It shows that whenever the republican system of a protective tariff has been in force the savings banks deposits have been persistently increased, while they have invariably dwindled under the democratic rule. The record is one that cannot be dodged, evaded or twisted for political purposes. The record shows that in 1896, the last year of the Cleveland administration, and the most prosperous year ever experienced under democratic rule, the savings banks deposits of the nation aggregated \$1,935,466,488. In the first year of republican rule, in 1897, the deposits increased to \$1,983,413,564. They jumped the next year, when the pulsing effect of the tariff laws began to be felt, to \$2,028,208,409, and they increased each year until 1907, when they were \$3,495,410,087. In other words, the savings banks deposits in 1907 were but a little less than double what they were in 1897. The savings bank book is the best advice to the workman as to whether he shall vote for the republican protective tariff policy or the democratic free trade policy. The argument is more eloquent than the declarations of democratic spellbinders that the American workman is a suffering loser by reason of the operation of the republican tariff policy.

## THE OPEN AIR CURE.

While much light is being thrown on the tuberculosis problem by the congress now in session at Washington, representing the most advanced medical opinion of the world, all of the experts agree that fresh air is the most potent weapon yet discovered in the world-wide warfare being waged against this scourge. Eminent physicians from all parts of the world are giving their expert knowledge upon the tested value of serums and antitoxins, but in the final analysis they admit that the world must rely more upon fresh air and outdoor living than upon any other means of combating this worst destroyer of human life. Nature is a great nurse and the enlistment of her services in behalf of tuberculosis patients promises to work a world of good in general by teaching the people the value of plenty of fresh air, wholesome food and natural living. Consumption is the most prompt and worst of the diseases that result from abuse of these natural laws, but the entire physical welfare of the race will be bettered as the people learn the value of ventilation, sound sleep and proper eating. The congress now in session will have accomplished much, if it does not find a positive specific for consumption, if it gives impetus to the spread of the wholesome doctrine of sound, natural living.

## LESSON OF THE FLEET.

The American battleships that have been touring the western and southern seas for months are now at home again in American waters at Manila. This simple fact brings forcibly to mind the changes made in the geography of the world during the last decade. Until May 1, ten years ago, the Spanish flag had floated without dispute, save that raised by discontented natives, over the Philippine islands since the day Magellan stopped at the archipelago on his adventurous circumnavigation of the globe. On that day, when Dewey steamed into Manila bay and planted the American flag where the Spanish colors had waved for 300 years, a new epoch in the affairs of civilization was begun. The presence of the greatest naval fighting force ever assembled under the stars and stripes is merely an incident in the progress of the work then commenced.

The fleet is on a peaceful mission and errand of education, not alone for the citizens of the United States, but for the citizens of all the world, and especially for those of the far east. It is not intended that any of the peoples shall be overawed by this display of strength and fighting ability, but it is a natural result that in the presence of such a showing the importance of the country that has heretofore been little more than a name shall become something of greater import to these people. The cleaning up of American

affairs at Hong Kong, the course pursued by the government in dealing with the Chinese affairs, our general attitude of patient firmness in connection with all the vexed problems that have arisen in the east, have tended to establish the government of the United States and the name of America on a firmer foundation. The presence of the fleet cannot help but add to this prestige, and if only this results from the voyage, it will have been well undertaken and when the navy "through all the seas of all the world comes, slam-bang home again," it will have left behind it an impression that must necessarily enhance the name of America over all the course the ships have traveled.

## BANKERS AND POSTAL SAVINGS.

The members of the American Bankers' association, at their Denver convention, have gone on record against both the bank deposit guaranty plan proposed by Mr. Bryan and the postal savings bank plan endorsed by the republicans at their national convention. Whether the action of the bankers on the postal savings bank plan was inspired by fear or self-interest, the fact remains that the arguments offered in support of their attitude are based on false premises, and their acceptance would lead to the establishment of a very short-sighted policy.

The bankers contend that the losses by bank failures have been so small that there is no reason for the government going into the savings bank business, which, they insist, would deprive the regular savings banks of much of their business. It is true that depositors actually lose but very little of their money, even in the hardest times, but the fact they are afraid they are going to lose their savings causes them to withdraw their deposits, thus forcing a contraction of the money in circulation. Money taken from banks in times of panic, or fear of panic, returns but slowly and causes a blocking of business and industry. In this emergency the postal savings bank would play its important part. It would furnish confidence, at a smaller rate of interest, and would keep in circulation the money that would otherwise be hoarded or hidden. With the restoration of confidence, the timid depositor would take his money from the postal savings bank and place it with savings banks or in investments that offer a higher rate of return than that paid by the government. The purpose of the postal savings bank is to keep the money in circulation at a time when and at places where the demand is most urgent. When the timid depositor withdraws his money from a savings bank and places it with the postal savings bank, the savings bank, by depositing securities, approved by the government, may recover the money withdrawn, thus keeping it in circulation.

The contention of the bankers that they would suffer by competition with the postal savings bank is wholly unwarranted. The government proposes to pay 2 per cent interest, while savings banks pay from 3 to 4 per cent. This difference in interest is the best assurance that the existing savings banks would not suffer by the operation of the postal savings banks. They would, on the other hand, profit by keeping in circulation money that their depositors would otherwise withdraw and place in hiding during times of financial unrest.

## A REPUTATED TITLE.

The Thaws have been subjected to so much criticism or ridicule, most of which was doubtless deserved, that it becomes a pleasure to record a word of commendation for one member of the family. Alice Copley Thaw, a sister of Harry Thaw, became the countess of Yarmouth several years ago. It was a typical barter of millions for a title, and the bargain was a wholly bad one from the girl's side of the case. Yarmouth was a bad egg and Alice Thaw's marriage to him was an offense against good breeding, good morals and good Americanism, but she has done much to reinstate herself by securing a divorce from Yarmouth and notifying his family that she has resigned her title of countess of Yarmouth.

Under the English law a person who has once borne a title has a legal right to wear it until death and other American heiresses have retained their dearly bought titles after divorce from their foreign husbands. Miss Thaw had a perfect right to retain the title which she bought with her father's gold and her own happiness, but she has shown the real American spirit by refusing to retain a title secured by her marriage to a man whom she has since divorced and whom she asserts she thoroughly despises.

## THE WELCOME TO REDMOND.

Americans in general, and Irish-Americans in particular, are extending most hearty welcome to the Irish members of the British Parliament, headed by John Redmond, the world's first Irishman, now making a tour of America and reporting the progress of efforts for Ireland for home rule and fair treatment under British laws.

The greetings that have been extended to these visitors have gained enthusiasm from the fact that Mr. Redmond this time brings a report of encouragement. On all former visits Irish representatives have pleaded the woes and wrongs of their people, telling of the oppressions of poverty and the depressing effects of unjust laws. This year Mr. Redmond brings a message of cheer. Home rule, it is true, has not been obtained, but progress has been made and the consummation, dear to every Irish heart, is nearer

than ever before, and coercion is nearing its end in Ireland. In this work of progress much has been done to ameliorate the conditions of the Irish people in Ireland. Better houses for the laborers have been secured in both the cities and in the country, evicted tenants have been restored to their homes and the educational facilities have been greatly improved. The landlord domination has been practically abolished and the British government has appropriated something like \$10,000,000 a year for the work of reform.

America has never allowed Ireland's appeal to go unheeded. Down in the American heart is deep sympathy for the oppressed, manifested in well wishes and aid for the Boers in their fight against England, with the Poles in their struggles for freedom from Russia's despotic rule, with Japan in its struggle against the Russian aggression and with the oppressed and coerced everywhere. In Ireland's case this sympathy has reached the purse and America has been a generous contributor to the fund with which Irish members have fought in the British Parliament for the right of trial by jury, for free speech and against rule by the military. This fight has been won and Ireland is in a fair way to soon pass beyond the point where it will need either our sympathy or our aid, and to Americans must belong much of the credit for this happy outcome of a long and fluctuating contest which is being rapidly adjusted in favor of an oppressed people.

## THE CASE OF JAN POURN.

A defense committee of American citizens has been formed in New York in behalf of Jan Pourn, a Russian refugee, whose case certainly appears to be one that should command the most careful consideration by the authorities at Washington before compliance is made with Russia's request for his extradition.

Pourn was implicated in the political uprising in the Baltic provinces in 1905 and fled to this country. He was followed by spies of the Russian government and his arrest caused charges of murder, arson and other crimes, and his extradition asked by the Russian authorities. At a hearing before a commissioner Pourn was acquitted of the murder charge, but held on some others, and a decision made that he should be sent back to Russia for trial, and presumably to certain death. Pourn and his friends insist that the charges against him are purely political and that the Russian government is attempting to secure his person, while he is guilty of nothing more than a political offense.

In this case Pourn cuts a figure of but little importance, but there is a principle involved that entitles him to have a most thorough hearing before final action is taken on the application for extradition. His countrymen, in urging President Roosevelt to prevent his extradition, have submitted stenographic reports of the proceedings in the Russian Duma, when the committee on the details of the tortures in the Baltic provinces made its report. This account gives the report of such atrocities as have not been practiced since the middle ages. Men and women were tortured in order to compel them to give testimony against the insurgent leaders, of whom Pourn was one. The report shows that even Pourn's 8-year-old daughter was beaten to insensibility because she refused to reveal her father's whereabouts.

This country has always granted the right of asylum to persons whose only offense against their government was political. If it is shown that Pourn's offense was of a political character only this government cannot afford to surrender him to the Russian authorities on any trumped-up charge. Thousands of Russians, Poles and other former subjects of the czar now in this country have incurred the enmity of the Russian government because of their part in the national troubles of that troubled empire, and the authorities of the State department are under obligation to exercise the greatest care that the action in the Pourn case may not become a precedent for the extradition of others under guise of charges of nonpolitical crimes and offenses.

## GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

The administration of municipal affairs by commission received considerable consideration during the convention of the League of American Municipalities. The net result of the debate is not such as would tend to convince the average man of the desirability of the change. Those cities that have undertaken the experiment are, naturally, very much in favor of the plan, but they have not as yet received the united support of all other authorities in their experiment.

It is admitted in a great many essential regards the government of American cities is defective, but the deficiencies are generally traceable rather to the men in office than to the methods in vogue. It is hardly worth while to expect perfection in municipal affairs as long as the direction of events is in the hands of fallible man. In this regard the commission form of government offers no advantage, its just claim to consideration being that it places the direction of the various functions of city government in the hands of three or five men rather than in the hands of an executive and administrative officers and a legislative body. It is quite probable, however, that the cities which have not yet adopted the plan will be content to watch the progress of events in Galveston and Des Moines in order that no definite step may be taken until the success of the commission form of government has been more thoroughly

established. So far as known, locally, no serious demand has yet been raised for the abolition of the present form of city government. Some modifications in the charter are essential, and will be achieved, but it is altogether likely that Omaha will struggle along for some years to come under its present system of selecting officers for the administration of the city's business.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska has been holding some important sessions at Lincoln, and chief among the reports received were those of additional expenditures made for new buildings and other extensions for better work at the university. Nothing was said, publicly, at least, concerning the \$62,000 the university will derive this year in excess of the estimate given to the last legislature as a result of the increased valuation placed on the state property. When the regents come before the next legislature asking for an appropriation, it is hoped that this matter will not be forgotten. Nebraskans are willing to contribute liberally to the support of the educational institutions of the state and especially to the university, but they would like to know how the money is expended.

At Kokomo, Ind., 600 school children were paraded by the corpses of two men who had been found dead in the woods from intoxication and exposure. The teachers explain their action by saying they wanted to give the children an object lesson in temperance. It was a more striking object lesson in blind fanaticism.

Candidate Kern says he did not miss his railroad pass for several days. Probably the conductors know him so well that they did not ask to see his credentials.

Speaking of the irony of fate, Tom Cockerill, one of the leaders of the McCoy-Hatfield feud, lost his life in Kentucky by being run over by a carload of beer.

## Governor Hughes as a Debater.

New York Tribune.  
When Governor Hughes takes the stump he gives the voters a chance to hear one of the most effective debaters that the country has produced. There is mighty risk in predicting that they will make the most of their opportunities.

## Whither Are They Drifting?

Chicago News.  
In view of the fact that the bankers who are now meeting in Denver have expressed themselves as opposed to both postal savings banks and the deposit guaranty plan, how do they propose to cast their ballots on November 3?

## A Model of Its Kind.

Wall Street Journal.  
It may be that the president of the United States ought not to write political letters in a presidential campaign, but if he does write political letters and his aim is political effectiveness, he could do no better than take for his model the letter which President Roosevelt last addressed to William Jennings Bryan.

Proofs accumulated of Roosevelt's masterful genius in political warfare.

## Hearst and Bryan.

New York American.  
The owner of this newspaper offers to duplicate and distribute every dollar contributed to Bryan's campaign (1896) by others. When Bryan was beaten, the owner of this newspaper hired him to write articles, and paid him for writing them at least ten times what they were worth. In order that he might have money to live until the next campaign. When the next campaign came the Hearst papers supported him again, and the owner of this newspaper again contributed money to the Bryan fight.

## Hero of the Campaign.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.  
Debs certainly seems to be the hero of this campaign. While other candidates get their regular three meals a day during the effort of stumping Debs and his companions have cut down their regimen to two meals in order that the fund to pay for the special train may hold out longer. Although an indiscretion in eating became famous at a critical point of Mr. Debs' past career that does not diminish the present sacrifice of appetite to a chosen cause. Further, it is intimated that rather than quit the stump Debs will manage on one meal.

## How Texas Fares with Oil Cans.

Washington Post.  
The Standard Oil company was banished from Texas. The howls of Texas were full of oil. An honest, a tame, a respectable, a domestic oil octopus was created by the authorities of the state of Texas, and it was so innocuous that such a disgusting and irreparable concern as the Standard was not allowed to compete with it. What was the result? Why, simply this—it costs more to fill the widows' grates in Texas with kerosene than in any other state of our glorious union. But virtue is not always a cheap article. It pays to be virtuous, but oftentimes it is costly to be virtuous.

## CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

Railroad Man's Unique Idea of Boosting Prosperity.  
Pittsburgh Dispatch.  
While Mr. E. F. Youkum is a very plausible speaker, there is a tone of special pleading in his address to the locomotive firemen in Columbus. No one will attempt to deny that prosperity of the country and prosperity of the railroads are coincident.

No more will anyone seek to discredit the assertion that railroad firemen are more prosperous when the railroads are more virtuous. These things seem self-evident. But it is not evident that prosperity of the nation is dependent upon that of the railroads. It is the other way about. Mr. Youkum is putting the cart before the horse. He is equally at fault in assuming that prosperity is a matter of arbitrary charges for service. It is true that American locomotive firemen are paid much larger wages than those of Great Britain. But an arbitrary demand on their part, at this time, for an increase in wages would not make the American railroads more prosperous.

On precisely the same principle a demand of the railroads for an arbitrary increase in freight rates will not make the nation more prosperous. The railroads bear the relation to the country that the firemen do to the railroads in this particular. Mr. Youkum's trouble is the confusing of the respective relations of the railroads and the country. To him the railroads are the dog. Outside railroad circles he will likely find the opinion prevalent that the railroads are but the dog.

## Don't Dilly-Dally

with life insurance. The results of procrastination are too often disastrous—not especially to the procrastinator, but to his family. If you need life insurance, stop "sparring for wind" and get a policy at once in some good company. You owe it to your family. Here's our address:

### Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.

Paul Morton, President H. D. Neely, Manager  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

### SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT

Minneapolis Journal: A St. Louis pastor, returned from his vacation, tells how he was pulled out of his boat by a fish. But, tut! no wonder the pulpit is losing its hold on men.

New York Post: A young clergyman, who has something of a reputation as a pulpit orator, had an idea that he had two or three stories in his head that he might be able to market. So he sat down and wrote one of them. It dealt with the adventures of a minister, and two or three of the author's co-workers, to whom it was submitted, declared it to be a true and judicious treatment of one of the problems that every young churchman has to solve. The story was dispatched to a well known New York magazine. In due time it came back, accompanied by a note from the editor, as follows: "Your story has so many points of excellence that we regret extremely to return it. But your attitude toward the clergy is such that we fear it would jar the sensibilities of many earnest church-going people." The preacher has not attempted to write fiction since.

New York Tribune: Henry Cohen, a young Jew, who renounced his faith and was baptized a few months ago in a Baptist church in Brooklyn, went to Minneapolis soon after his conversion, where he joined the Rev. S. Mendelsohn, also a converted Jew, in his work to Christianize the Jews of that city. Like Samuel Freuder, who, at a meeting of ministers at Boston recently, publicly renounced Cohen has returned to his people, and in an open letter says: "The Jews of Minneapolis would speak to me and treat me very nicely, and they would walk with me on the street, but whenever I started on my subject they would leave me and go without answering a word." Jacob Unger had a similar experience to make about his people in New York two years ago, when he said: "I shall have to give up the job, because I cannot get the Jews to speak to me on the subject of Christianity. If they would but argue, I could win."

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Down in Oklahoma seers, seeresses and palmers are making money solving pipe line dreams.

The cranberry crop of Cape Cod and nearby bushes is reported splendid. Harvesters have advanced prices to improve the piquancy of the sauce.

"I love America and the Americans," exclaimed Hall Caine. Mr. Caine is not a stick when it comes to tapping public interest for a lecture tour.

Pennsylvania has a man who has not spoken for thirty years. Which shows the perils of a state so infernally loyal that the political ginger can pass it up.

Pittsburg has concluded a celebration of the 10th anniversary of its founding. All the celebrating residents stayed at home and made the collective blowout a hummer.

Young women in a Pennsylvania town have taken up boxing for mental diversion, and one of them recently downed five men in a contest. Notwithstanding the prowess of the champion it is dollars to coppers she cannot keep her steady at arms' length.

To show the effect of the dry spell down east it is stated that the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg, Pa., exposes portions of its bed never seen with less than three feet of water. At Trenton the Delaware river is several inches lower than the low record of 1890.

The two parties to the transaction affect contempt for inquisitive people who want to know why the head of the wrecked brokerage firm of A. O. Brown & Co., New York, gave a \$700 automobile to an actress. "We have been good friends for a long time," the actress answered when quizzed, "so it was perfectly natural for him to give me the car." Sure! What is a little \$700 car between friends?

### COMPARE PIANO VALUES

The merit of our Pianos at our prices sell them. The economy of the Hospe's plan of One Lowest Price is so well known to many people that they would not think of buying a piano anywhere else. But we don't ask you to buy until you have proved our store the best place to buy a piano. Just investigate, to compare the new Pianos we sell for \$145, \$165, \$190, \$225 and \$250 and up with the Pianos sold elsewhere for \$200, \$250, \$300 and \$400 and up. That's the best proof that we save you money. We also call your attention to some very special offerings in used Pianos.

### \$10-Sends a Piano Home-\$10

Here is a used walnut upright grand, paneled front, full metal plate, action in good condition, a remarkable piano at our price of.....\$169

Slightly used upright grand, mahogany case of most artistic design, a piano of good tone that will give good satisfaction at.....\$157

In this used square piano you have an example of the satisfaction giving quality of this famous make and it has much service left in it.....\$45

This beautiful rosewood case used upright grand is the \$500 style. It's finished like new and such exquisite art tone and responsive action could be found nowhere but in the Kranch & Bach. We most heartily recommend this piano to those who are looking for the greatest quality for the lowest price. A remarkable piano at our price.....\$225

Besides the many special bargains in used pianos, there is always our magnificent line from which to choose. We are factory distributors for: Kranch & Bach, Krakauer, Kimball, Bush & Lane, Molyville-Clark, Hallett & Davis, Cable-Nelson, Wesser Bros., Conway, Burton, Cramer, Etc. Again we say, COMPARE OUR NEW PIANOS WITH THOSE YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

### A. HOSPE CO., 1513 Douglas St.

We Do Expert Piano Tuning and Repairing.